

PRICE, \$2.50 PER MONTH.

## Business Notices.

Business Advertisers.

POINTS  
Worth Remembering.

**THE WHOLESALE DEPOT**

FOR THE FOLLOWING IS AT  
66, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

---

SCOTT'S EMULSION.	BOVRIL WINE.
BEECHAM'S PILLS.	ESSET'S FLUID.
CONDENSED MILK (“ANGEL” BRAND).	PORTLAND CEMENT (“NINE-ELMS” BRAND).
PEACH-BLOSSOM SOAP.	CHAMPAGNE BITTERS.

SOLE AGENTS  
for CHINA, } WATKINS & Co.

243

**Auctions.**

**PUBLIC AUCTION**  
OF  
**VALUABLE OLD CHINESE  
PORCELAIN, CURIOS AND  
EMBROIDERIES.**

—

**THE** Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, on  
**SATURDAY,**  
the 8th February, 1896, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street,  
(Having just arrived from the North.)  
A MOST VALUABLE AND EXCEPTIONALLY GOOD COLLECTION OF OLD CHINESE PORCELAIN AND CURIOS, Comprising Many Very RARE and VALUABLE SPECIMENS OF MING, KANGHI, YUNGCHING, KIENLONG,

**Notices of Firms.**

**NOTICE.**

**LLOYD'S REGISTER OF BRITISH  
AND FOREIGN SHIPPING,  
HONGKONG.**

**I** HAVE Appointed MR. WILLIAM BENRY WALKER, as Acting SURVEYOR to the above Society, during my Temporary Absence from the Colony.

**ANDREW JOHNSTON,**  
Surveyor to Lloyd's Register of  
British & Foreign Shipping.

9, Praya, Central,  
Hongkong, February 6, 1896. 238

**NOTICE.**

**I**T is hereby notified that, with the Consent of the SHAREHOLDERS, the

[illegible]

SCREENS, OLD BOTTLES, CIGARETTE-MOUNTED  
OTHER CURIOS.

A FINE  
ALSO LOT OF  
SILK EMBROIDERIES.  
Ss. Ss. Ss.

Catalogue will be issued previous to the  
Sale. On View from Friday, the 7th  
February.

TERMS OF SALE.—As customary.  
GEO. P. LAMMERT,  
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, February 8, 1896. 278

NOTICE.

I HAVE This Day ESTABLISHED myself  
as SHIP and GENERAL BROKER.

C. P. KARBBERG.


Hongkong, February 1, 1896. 256

SOUTH BRITISH FIRE AND MARINE  
INSURANCE COMPANY.

MESSERS. ARNOLD, KARBBERG &  
Co. have This Day been appointed  
SUB-AGENTS of the above Company.

1st January, 1896.

S. J. DAVID & Co.,



**GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.**  
No. 26.

**THE** following Particulars and Conditions of SALE of CROWN LAND by Public Auction, to be held on the Spot, on MONDAY, the 10th, of February, 1886, at 2 p.m., are published for general information.

*Agents, Hongkong.*

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**WITH** Reference to the above we are prepared to **ACCEPT** **WARRANTED** **MARINE RISKS** at Current Rates.

**ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.,**  
62 *Sub-Agents.*

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**Intimations.**

**DOG LOST—\$25 REWARD.**

By Command,

**J. H. STEWART LOOKHART,**  
*Colonial Secretary.*  
COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,  
Hongkong, 25th January, 1896. 260

Any one returning the same to Captain  
NOYES, barque *Colombo*, Bingham Dock,  
will be Rewarded (\$25).  
Hongkong, February 6, 1896. 261

**THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI  
BANKING CORPORATION.**

By Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 10th day of February, 1896, at 4 o'clock, by His Excellency the Governor, of One Lot of Crown Land, at Yaumati, Kowloon, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 50 years.

*Particulars of the Lot.*

[illegible]

Rowson Lot No. 554	Yuenai (N. of K. L. & 629)	60	50	150	150	7,500	100	1,500
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**THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI  
BANKING CORPORATION.**

**NOTICE** is hereby given that the  
REGISTERS of SHARES of the  
CORPORATION will be CLOSED from  
**SATURDAY, the 1st to the 15th day of  
SEPTEMBER, 1921.**

**Intimations.**

**HONGKONG RIFLE ASSOCIATION.**  
MEMBERS are notified that the Annual General MEETING will take place on MONDAY, the 10th February, at 5.30 p.m., at the Hongkong Hotel.

**A. S. PALMER, CAPTAIN,**  
*Hon. Secretary.*

**HONGKONG AND KOWLOON WHARF AND GODOWN**

**CITY CLUB.**  
**THE** Sixth Annual General MEETING of the MEMBERS will be held in the Club House, on **TUESDAY, February**

11th, at 9 p.m.  
**E. K. CHANDLER,**  
*Secretary,*  
 Hongkong, February 5, 1896. 257

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**THE WANCHAI WAREHOUSE AND**  
 REFRIGERATION CO., LTD.

The **TRANSFER BOOKS** of the Company will be **CLOSED** from the 1st (January) to the 31st (December), 1895.

**STORAGE COMPANY, LIMITED.**  
**NOTICE** is hereby given that the **MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS** will be held at the **OFFICE of the General Manager**, No. 5, Queen's Road Central, on **MONDAY, the 10th February, 1898, at 3 o'clock** in the afternoon, for the purpose of **RECEIVING DIVIDEND** on the **PAID-UP CAPITAL** of the Company, for the year ending on the 31st December, 1897.  
**EDWARD OSBORNE,**  
*Secretary.*  
 Hongkong, February 3, 1898. 471  
**JUST RECEIVED.**  
 NEW CHINESE BOOKS.

Now **WASSERMAN'S** COW-  
**BUTTER**  
 in Fine Condition.  
 Also  
**WOOD'S COLONIAL DAIRY CHEESE.**  
**GEO. P. LAMBERT,**  
*Sole Agent.*  
 HONGKONG, JANUARY 31, 1890.







In the Supreme Court yesterday, Mr. Edward Frank Birchall, formerly trading in Hongkong under the name of Ville, Lopez and Co., appeared before Mr. Justice Wiles for examination in bankruptcy. Mr. Birchall appeared for the bankrupt. In the statement of affairs submitted by the bankrupt he estimated his total assets at \$3,493.67 and his debts at \$16,915.47. After the bankrupt had been examined as to his personal expenditure, His Lordship adjourned the examination till the 20th inst.

INTELLIGENCE has been received in Tonkin that at the general meeting of the shareholders of the Késo Coal-mining Co. in Paris, on the 24th December, it was decided to put the Company into liquidation. The principal shareholders, however, have constituted a new Company, with a capital of 2,000,000 francs to carry on the business. Mr. Portal is retained at the head of the concern, and returns to Tonkin. Retrenchment will be the order of the day at the mines—seventeen European employees will be discharged, and it is probable that the staff of engineers, which comprises six Europeans (exclusive of the manager) will be reduced. It is pointed out that at Hoangay, where the production is fully greater, two engineers are sufficient for the work.

THE Késo correspondent of *L'Avenir du Tonkin* writes in condemnatory terms of the restrictions put upon French traders by the government authorities, and their failure to understand the true method for developing the Colony for the advantage of France. Chinese, English—yes, even German, *sacré*—goods are more in favour throughout the country; and the correspondent is responsible for the statement that 'the *maquis* most in evidence at that of a German house establishment in Tonkin. What a lesson! 'It is the French malady' he says, 'it is incurable—our people will never understand the advantages that can be offered, from the point of view of the commercial development of a port, of a free market where nothing, from within, strikes at the absolute freedom of commerce.' The consular authorities appear to set somewhat strictly for this gentleman, who, accordingly takes a lugubrious view of the trade by the Red River route.

THE French appear to have considerably more trouble in extirpating piracy in Tonkin than the British have in Burma. Several months ago, a French force, consisting of Foreign troops and native levies, had a desperate encounter with Chinese in the neighbourhood of Fanchi shortly before the release of the Lyandett family, and it was thought that by the combined efforts of the French on one side and the Chinese general on the other the pirate band had been finally dispersed. This assumption was premature. The famous chief Lo-man—no relative it is supposed of the far more famous Surrey octopus—for more than a month, has been collecting recruits and munitions, and is concentrating his band afresh, 'not without inequities to the military authorities of Mouney.' Another pirate chief, Lan-Hoan by name, paid a visit to the headman of the village of Trung-dong, recently. The headman suggested that the chief should submit to the French resident at Bao-giang, and upon Lan-Hoan refusing seized the pirate's Winchester and shot him dead on the spot. The 'spot' was not far from the spot. Lan-Hoan's head, still and bell containing thirty-eight cartridges were sent to Phung-thung, and the headman has been rewarded with brevet rank and a silver medal of honour.

We understand that before leaving for Amoy the Captain of the German ship *Zuider* sent the Hongkong Dock Company a complimentary letter congratulating them upon the prompt and thoroughly efficient manner in which the repairs upon his vessel had been effected at Kowloon Dock, and expressing his entire satisfaction.

Mr. Cheshire, Secretary to the U.S. Legation at Peking, Mr. Reed, Consul at Tientsin, and Captain Merrill of U.S. Navy, accompanying the U.S. Commission of Inquiry into the outrages on American citizens at Cheng-tu, arrived at Shanghai on the 1st inst. from Hankow by the s.s. *Kiangnan*.

CONGRATULATIONS and memorials of the 'famous victory' seem endless. The authorities have decided to erect a monument about forty feet high, in the grounds of Yankun Temple, Kishida, Tokyo. The materials to be used are the armaments captured in the war. On this pedestal a tablet will bear an inscription and a portrait, and higher up will appear casts of some of the trophies and the names of those who died in the war. Twelve of the captured cannons will be placed around the monument as a fence. —*Kyōto Chronicle*.

'We've got a hen that laid two eggs in one day,' boasted a six-year-old girl in a companion. 'That's nothing! My papa has laid a cornucopia.'

THE difficulties of the English language are well illustrated by a story recently told of three French boys who were doing Shakespeare into English from their French versions. When they came to the line from Hamlet, 'To be or not to be,' the three translations came out as follows: 'To was or not to was.' 'To were or is to be.' 'To should or not to will.'

RICHARD PRINCE—The finest in the World—Touch and tone unequalled. Sole Agents, W. Robinson and Co.

W. Robinson and Co. make a special feature of Selling Pianos and Organs on the Easy-Payment system.

## FOOTBALL.

HONGKONG F.C. v. H.M.S. 'CENTURION'.

The kick-off in this Cup Tie at the Happy Valley yesterday was taken at 4.40, and the 'Centos' went away with some fine cross play which led them at once to the Club's citadel and called for a piece of alert well-judged play from Wood. Then the Club went off with a rush, and Rowcroft put in a good run, but the shot went wide. From the goal kick the 'Centos' rushed the ball down and again called up Wood, who cleared deftly. Club's backs taken by surprise were anywhere and anyhow. Chalmers now began his play of long and effective kicking, and gave the 'Centos' a strong lead. All attempts to get the ball away failed, and a corner resulted. This was capital place of play—jumping and thrusting away the leather from under the edge of the crossbar. Steele at centre seemed wanting in power and judgment, and some good openings for the 'Centos' were missed before the Club obtained a free kick. Davis sent the ball up finely only to find it charged down, carried forward and turned toward his own goal with a low but hot shot that passed just outside. From the goal kick, Hancock got possession and had passed all the 'Centos' backs when he fell. Somehow a free kick was obtained. This was taken by Oliver without result. Again the 'Centos' rallied and came forward. By some wonderfully expert kicking over they kept up quite a while. One short dash away was brought back by Ritchie who lost the easiest of openings by holding on too long. A melle close to the Club's goal resulted in a free kick to the 'Centos,' which Blade unwisely headed in, and things looked critical for some minutes in the Club's quarter. Finally a bye relieved the pressure. From the kick off Mackay got the leather and ran down beautifully just missing the posts with a long shot. The 'Centos' rushed the goal kick away and ended with a good shot, but found Wood alert. Shot followed shot—each corner was finely placed—and the Club owed much to luck and more to their goal-keeper for their escape. Want of a reliable centre again told against the 'Centos.' At the twenty minutes the Club rallied gamely and put in two runs, both finishing with shots which went wide. With more assistance from Rowcroft in keeping off the man, Mackay's swift well-timed runs would have scored. A minute later, the Club obtained a free kick right upon the 'Centos' goal-line. A corner followed, and Ritchie then broke away and ran the ball down to the Club's goal, failing mainly at the finish from want of sight, one eye being badly knocked up. Rowcroft was also handicapped on the Club's left by a roughly handled nose which soon crimsoned his handkerchief. Once Hancock got away but was overtaken, and again the 'Centos' backed over the Club's citadel—Maitland doing good service by some useful heading out and the corner awarded to the 'Centos' being fruitless. Half-time found nothing scored with the ground treacherous and the wind rising.

Disappointment with the referee was freely expressed by the crowd, and an excited discussion between that gentleman and a knot of 'Centos' took up much of the half-time interval. From the kick off the 'Centos' pressed and kept the Club busy for a few minutes till a bye gave a little relief; Hancock running the ball away smartly from the goal kick and giving the 'Centos' much anxiety as they could stop him. The wind now got up sufficiently to mar the accuracy of kicking, and almost instantly Hancock was well forward again and put in two game shots only to have them wrecked by the wind. A corner came to nothing and the 'Centos' worked gradually down the left. Some rough play in the centre was followed by an unexpected dash of the 'Centos' who passed and dribbled till their chance looked a certainty. Just on the spot their man was run down. Their free kick was resultless, and Hancock was off again with quite a pack of 'Centos' after him. Blount running him off finely and opportunely, Campbell then ran up again and again with lightning speed and skill, and gave the 'Centos' goalkeepers several shots, fortune favouring the defence. This series of barely avoided chances seemed to spur the 'Centos,' and they bore down in great force. The Club seemed quite overborne, and during fully five minutes had to defend stubbornly. Wood was again the mainstay of his team and was frequently left too little room to clear. Rowcroft relieved by getting smartly away. He ran down cleverly but fell or was tripped. Following the free kick the Club got forward again and pressed, Campbell again bombarding and giving the 'Centos' some sharp work owing to their backs being out of place. Ten minutes from time, the play roughened, and the 'Centos' partisans grew abusive. The impetuosity of their friends seemed to nerve the 'Centos' to one more struggle, and this time they secured some of victory. Shot followed shot, one seemed a certain goal but was knocked out and ruled a corner. This was splendidly placed and again the Club had much ado to save. A dubious foul ousted the 'Centos' to pause. The Club got away and well-nigh scored, the Centos goalkeepers saving grandly. Play now kept to the centre awhile. Then looked put in a bye. From the kick-off a corner fell to the Club, who failed to convert but kept the ball well up, by following bye till the 'Centos' relieved by a rush down the right. Here a free kick put them well up, but Campbell got possession and, was well clear when the call of time stopped him.

## PLAYING ON FOR A DECISION THE 'CENTOS'.

pressed. Wood ran out to clear on the left, when he was run down. A corner to the 'Centos' brought nothing. The Club now had the full force of the wind against them, and Sterling and Chalmers utilised this capital by high and long kicks which kept the ball close to the Club's posts. Campbell got through the 'Centos' defence once, but the wind ruined all shooting save at close range. Once Blount all but scored for the 'Centos,' and Wood had to save repeatedly. Then the Club got away by the left with a run ending in a long shot which was well fisted out. A free kick led to no advantage, play kept again to the centre and time found neither side leading.

The wind fell as sides were changed. The 'Centos' backs still gave their team a lead, and a corner resulted. The wind returned favouring the Club for the first time, and Hancock came up and passed to Campbell who scored but was ruled off-side. A minute later Mackay put in a splendid shot and luck outrageously saved the 'Centos.' Going off in the best form they had yet shown the 'Centos' kept close down on the Club's citadel, crossing the goal-mouth repeatedly and quite overrunning the backs. Oliver came to the rescue, and Mackay and Rowcroft broke away. The light now became very poor and the rushing tactics of the 'Centos' looked like scoring when the whistle went, ending the finest game yet seen here in a cup-tie contest, with no advantage to either side.

The 'Centos' were clearly surprised and lacked their usual confidence. Dalton's absence made a serious difference. The centre forward was their base yesterday, kicking too hard and too far when running the ball up. Finer backs than Chalmers and Sterling could not be, and to them and to the goal-keeper is due the escape of the team from a crushing defeat. The Club had a decided advantage in speed. Campbell, Mackay and Hancock fairly outpaced their opponents. Looker was perfect. His play was a model exhibition of correct half-back tactics. Wood played a faultless goal game. Seldom has such hard work fallen to a custodian as on this occasion. Any criticism of the possible flaws in the play is unnecessary. The Club is greatly improving in play, and each individual will see his own errors or hear of them from his colleagues.

## RAILWAYS IN CHINA.

THE HANKOW-PEKING LINE.

SETTLEMENT OF THE CONTRACT.

(Special Telegram from Our Own Correspondent.)

Shanghai, Friday, Feb. 7, 6.03 p.m.

Taiwan Kiao-ling-tang, from Canton, left here to-day homeward, having signed a contract for the construction of the Hankow-Peking railroad.

Taiot Hsu was designated for this work on the recommendation of Princes Kung and Ching.

An American-English syndicate will furnish ten million taels and will construct the railway. The Chinese will raise thirty million taels. It is estimated that the work will cost less than 40,000 taels per mile. It will be a wide-gauge line.

## CRICKET.

HONGKONG C.C. v. THE NAVY.

This match was commenced this afternoon, the Navy batting first. Scores when stumps were drawn:—

THE NAVY.		THE CLUB.	
Lieut. W. H. C. Thorne, run out	0	G. D. Campbell, H.K.R., b. Sheldford	12
De Pease, b. Thorne	17	R. E. Hancock, o. Ayresworth, b. Sheldford	12
Capt. Ayresworth, b. Thorne	17	Capt. Mercer, R.M.L.I., b. Vallings	0
Capt. Mercer, R.M.L.I., b. Vallings	0	Lieut. Powell, o. Lawson, b. Birch	5
Lieut. Powell, o. Lawson, b. Birch	5	H. M. C. Elliott, run out	13
H. M. C. Elliott, run out	13	H. C. Lawson, run out	10
H. C. Lawson, run out	10	Capt. Long, b. Birch	4
Capt. Long, b. Birch	4	G. R. Bignot, out	—
G. R. Bignot, out	—	T. M. Steel, absent	—
T. M. Steel, absent	—	Extras	6
Extras	6	Total	63

Total 5 wickets, 46.

## BOWLING ANALYSIS.

THE NAVY.—FIRST INNINGS.

	V.	M.	R.	W.
Vallings	11	2	32	2
Firth	15	0	15	4
Lawson	8	1	10	4
Hancock	1	1	1	—

Vessels in the Docks.—At Kowloon:

Kong Beng, Onawa, Namsa, Empress of India, Colombo, Oosterschelde.

Commodore—Rhodora, On Sang.

Aberdeen—Amigo, Strathdon.

Baxtons, Guitars, Mandolinos, Autoharp, Violins, also Strings and fittings for sale at W. Robinson and Co.

Luncheon in the Broom.—We have seen

hosts of letters from people who have received

great benefit from the use of Clark's Kidney

Pill. It cannot be too highly estimated, for

it cleanses and clears the blood from all im-

purities. This is a good testimonial from the

Family Doctor, which goes on further to say:

'It is the finest Blood Purifier that science and

skill have brought to light, and we can with the

strongest confidence recommend it to our sub-

scribers and the public generally.' For Scrofula,

Bleeds, Rheumatism, Bad Legs, Skin and Blood

Diseases, Pimples and Sores of all kinds, it

cures have been effected by it. Clark's Kidney

Pill is sold everywhere, at 2s. 6d. per bottle.

Beware of worthless imitations and adulterations.

## THE STANDING OF THE ON SANG.

A Marine Court of Inquiry was held at

the Harbour Master Office to-day, under the provisions of Section 13 of Ordinance No. 26 of 1891, to make an inquiry respecting the circumstances connected with the stranding on the 20th January of the British s.s. *On Sang*, official No. 105,745, of London, of which William Vize Carmichael was Master and Commander. Commander R. Murray Rumsey, R.N., was President, and the other members of the Court were:—Commander Koppel Wade, R.N., H.M.S. *Centurion*; Messrs Henry Pybus, *Empress of India*; John Pantou, *Victoria*; and David Owen, *Adonis*.

The report applying for the inquiry was read.

The President—I have to inform the Court that the late Captain of the *On Sang* has left the Colony. In his absence, I propose that we shall inquire into the circumstances connected with the accident to the ship as far as any evidence can be produced. In that view I have caused the officers—the first and second mates, and first and second engineers—to come and give their evidence.

A. Hargreaves—I am first mate of the *On Sang* and hold a master's certificate. I have been on the *On Sang* since October 15th. She was a new ship. On 20th January I was on the *On Sang* about 5.55. I left the bridge of the Island of Tami, and was relieved by the second mate. I went to the forecastle head to get anchors ready and everything clear. The Captain was on the bridge. The night was hazy and the top of the Peak was obscured. I did not get any special instructions to keep a look out.

There was a look-out man with me, a Chinaman. We did not pass any junks or vessels after coming through the Lyemun Pass. She struck the rock about ten minutes past ten. I do not know what her speed would be, but I estimated by looking over the side she would be going about three or four knots. I heard the telegraph bell ringing to the engine room. After leaving the bridge I did not get any orders from the bridge. I did not know the course. The ship came up to the Point at Kowloon Dock all right. Before I left the bridge I understood from the master he was going to anchor in the vicinity of Kowloon. I did not see anything of the rocks before striking, but I saw a buoy before striking on the starboard bow. I did not know what buoy it was. I think it was one of the Dock buoys. It looked like an ordinary mooring buoy; it was not a conical buoy. It was flood tide when we were coming in. I consulted with the Captain and asked him where he intended to anchor. I have been on Hongkong before several times. The Captain had also been. I had never been here with him before. I have entered the harbour before at that time of night on such a night as the present. I mentioned to the Captain about the strong tide that was running. He was well acquainted with the harbour. After the ship struck, we manoeuvred the engines to see if we could head the ship ashore. Previous to this the Water Police Constable had boarded the ship. We found the ship making water rapidly, and the fore-hold was full, and the police constable came aboard to show us where to beach. The ship did not stick fast; she danced off. After her head was pointed for North Point we went full speed ahead to get steering way, and she was taken to the shore at Bay View. We were just inside the line of the telegraph cable. The ship took the beach easily. There was a landsman in the chains. We had a discussion at noon and the Captain thought it was nearer to come in that way, and he knew it better. We were drawing 21 ft. 9 in. of water mean on leaving Manli. I do not know the course he was steering. There was no chart on the bridge, but there was a line to the Captain's room under the bridge. When she passed the Dock point I estimated she was two to three cables off. I do not think the tide was affecting the ship. Just before we sighted the buoy the course was altered, but the ship appeared to be on the right way to the Hongkong lights. I saw the electric light, you see in the harbour. I saw the buoy three or four minutes after we passed the lights at the dock. Knowing that the Captain intended to anchor off the Kowloon Island I expected to see him keep some lights over at the Kowloon grounds, but could not make out whether they were riding lights of ships. I had my glasses but I could not make them out. I do not know how often the course was altered after entering Lyemun Pass. I was too far away to hear orders given on the bridge to the man at the wheel.

Arthur Roberts said—I am second officer of the *On Sang*. I held a first mate's certificate. I went on the bridge about 9.25. The ship was nearly up to Cape D'Agulier light. The Captain was on the bridge all the time. We were steering by the land. The Captain was giving all the directions. Off Cape Collinson the engines were going full speed. We came to the East at full speed. After clearing the Pass the Captain kept the ship's course as he thought fit. I did not know the place well enough to form any idea of the position of the ship. I struck the rock half an hour after coming through the Pass. The Dock lights were put to 'slow ahead.' We were not up to the Dock Point lights then. The telegraph was only moved once. The buoy appeared near the ship. The ordinary speed would be about nine knots. The quarter-

master was sent down to the engine-room after entering the Lyemun Pass. The Court was then closed.

A. H. W. How recalled said—The Captain was on the bridge the whole time, with the exception of the time he was at the chart. He was down to the chart three times. He (the Captain) was perfectly sober; I never saw him the worse of drink. There are no fittings for the chart on the bridge. As soon as the buoy was reported, he went down to the chart room and came up immediately. He was not a man that got excited. I am not sure whether he called out 'starboard' when he came up after he sighted the buoy. The Captain was back on the bridge quite two minutes before the ship struck.

A. H. Hargreaves recalled said—The Captain was perfectly sober on the night in question. I have never seen him under the influence of drink. After sighting the buoy, the ship's course was altered, her head being pointed to Kowloon. I do not know what the order was. The ship's head went to starboard very slightly. In consequence of that I left the forecastle-head, and went to the bridge. As I got on the bridge the ship struck. I went on the bridge to give the captain the information that I thought we were too close in passing that buoy. I said something like 'we'd better haul her out as she struck.' We did not know she had struck on a rock at the time. The fact of seeing the buoy and the red light at Kowloon Point caused me to go aft.

The finding of the Court was as follows:—From the evidence before it, the Court has formed the opinion that the Captain would have displayed better judgment if he had not attempted to enter the port at night; and it thought that his local knowledge did not justify him in doing so. Nor does it appear that any special precaution was taken under the circumstances. The Master, however, has not appeared before the Court, and this Court is informed that he left the Port, saying that there are grounds for believing that before he was aware that the casualty to his ship. His departure, therefore, has the appearance of an unwillingness to appear before a Court. In his absence, however, and without his defence, an opportunity of making a defence, the Court does not deal with his certificate. The officers appear to have conducted themselves in a proper and becoming manner under the circumstances.

## REUTERS'S TELEGRAMS.

[SUPPLIED TO THE 'CHINA MAIL']

LONDON, February 5, 1896.

## OBSEQUES OF THE LATE PRINCE HENRY OF BATTENBERG.

The funeral of the late Prince Henry of Battenberg was an imposing military ceremony.

## THE UNITED STATES BOND ISSUE.

The issue of the United States Bonds was covered five times.

## GERMANY IN SOUTH AFRICA.

It is reported from Cape Town that the visit of Mr. Leyds of Berlin is connected with a German purchase of seven miles of land on the coast of Delagoa Bay.

(Hankow Times.)

## MENELIK ASKS FOR PEACE.

London, Jan. 27.

The Emperor Menelik has written to King Humbert and General Baratelli asking that a delegate be appointed to treat for peace.

(From Tonkin Exchanges.)

## THE TONKIN LOAN.

Paris, Jan. 26.

The debate on the Tonkin loan was continued on Thursday, when M. Hubbard proposed that no additional public works should be undertaken in the colony. M. Roussier was loudly applauded by the Chamber, and delivered a vigorous discourse, in which he insisted on the necessity of the Tonkin loan for public works, and asserted that very shortly the Colony would be well able to support itself, like Cochinchina; and would cease to be a burden on the mother country. After further discussion, the Hubbard amendment was thrown out, and the loan ultimately voted without a division. A Commission has been appointed of two senators and two deputies to examine into all anterior contracts and to fix responsibility for their imperfect completion.

## WITH THE HONOURS OF WAR.

The Italian, after suffering severe privations in Mahaleh, have capitulated to the Abyssinian army, and marched out of the town with arms and baggage.

Paris, Jan. 27.

Fêtes have been held in Italy over the deliverance of the garrison of Mahaleh. The Press wish to see the war continued in order to obtain from the Abyssinians a more rigorous treaty than the existing treaty between Italy and Abyssinia.

## THE CORONATION OF THE CZAR.

Paris, Jan. 26.

A vote of one million francs will be asked to send representatives of the Republic to attend the coronation of the Czar, which is fixed for the 12th of May.

## NEWS FROM NORTH CHINA.

We hear from Newchwang (says the N.C. Daily News) that Messrs. Hsiao and Gayle were expected to reach on the 15th ult. Mr. Hsiao had written from Luangshing that all was going well with them so far. Mr. Robertson, a missionary in the Szechuan district, reports that parties of Russians had been visiting Ashubar, Shunghoing, and other places in the province of Taitshui. Others had visited Kifu, and on the 6th ult. another party arrived at Moukden. The three Manchurian provinces, Taitshui, Kifu, and Fengtien, are thus being surveyed, and it is asked how long it will be before Manchuria is annexed by Russia. Rumours reported that all the forts and garrisons had been removed or destroyed at Port Arthur and Taitshui, but the docks have not been interfered with. Four Russian men-of-war were at Taitshui. The weather at Newchwang was very mild, and the ice there was more than a mile off the coast. It was reported that at Newchwang, and it was prophesied that the port would open early.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

A FRANK CRITICISM OF MISSIONARY EFFORT.

To the Editor of the 'CHINA MAIL.'

Hongkong, Feb. 7.

Sir,—Lately there appears to be on foot a good deal of agitation about the Whangssu Missionaries, which by this time surely ought to have been a prelude to stirring animosity between two peoples, as this deplorable affair has been practically settled, and the brotherly love and Christian forgiveness of those innocent, harmless and faithful missionaries ought to be satisfied by the liberal flow of money to the missionaries, who have been so many heads in the sand, and have not least a silver indemnity to the injured or their families.

There is talk of injured prestige of Great Britain, and a proposal of further revenge on China, its officials, and its people; how many heads more or how much money more?

The prestige of Great Britain was surely not at stake, as can be proved by an attack of Chinese on a German Mission, and among others, upon a French Mission in 1870 or 1871, which latter mission paid \$5 to every Chinaman who brought his child to the mission to be brought up as a God-fearing Christian, whereby lots of Chinamen were induced to steal other's children.

So these cases cannot be called national affairs, but only private, and the Chinese and Missionaries of all nations, who neglect the erring souls and criminals of their own country, to come to China and force their views upon its inhabitants.

So far there are no established Board-rules of how to gain the kingdom of Heaven, and surely the unlimited bounty of our Creator will not deprive the souls of coolies who have been living faithfully up to the rules of the Confucius or other preceptors from communion with those of our great men, as Pitt, Gladstone, Bismarck and others; for it is a well-known fact, however, that an established fact, that our souls on the other side of life are all equal, but it is an established fact that missions as a livelihood are not as remunerative in the old country as in India or China.

What would the Americans say (where in case of success the dollars are bigger than anywhere else) if really educated Missionaries came to break up marriage and family ties, and to make members into their fold, deprive families of a loving mother, beloved father or brother, who hitherto professed their belief in Christianity, from their Buddhist faith, on the ground that ours is not true religion? Some Americans answered me upon this question: 'Shoot them! Another massacre!'

An educated Hindu said not long ago in a periodical of high standing about India, that if Europe and America wished to benefit their country financially, they should send more eminent Engineers to construct more and better highways, waterways, irrigation and buildings, instead of sending missionaries, who through their inefficient social or scientific education, never ever admitted the necessity of the higher codes of the Indian people, but tended only to make a very few Parsis more miserable by making them even outcasts among Parsis.

Mrs. Lynn Linton says in her very able criticism on Mission:—'As regards the high and pure motives which impel the high and pure motives with which missionaries are credited, such base considerations as a congested home market, the need of making a living, the love of adventures or to see foreign parts, are not supposed to weigh the traditional straw with the men and women who equanimity and themselves and their country to the heathen; they are all royal martyrs and heroes, ready to die for the truth.'

Volumes of nonsense are written about the devoted brethren and sisters, who for which others have to pay large sums to Cook and the P. & O. Company.

The missionary business is growing serious; and now that women have taken it up as a profession, like any other, it is more serious still.

Frankly, it is both an aggression and an impertinence when dealing with the old civilisation of the East. These are not the embryo organisation of the savages. They are slowly-welded systems, the result of ages of trial and experience, and are part and parcel of the mental and moral life of the nation; customs, religion, laws, morality, all are inextricably interwoven with the one with the other. Much more could be said and but enough; I no longer care to quarrel with you, but I doubt the missionary-inclined will try to gauge it, and perhaps even argue that the money spent and the wealth put in the pockets of the repatriating missionaries is to build up the glory of the Almighty. Quod erat demonstrandum.—Yours, GLOBSTROTTER.

## QUEEN'S COLLEGE.

To the Editor of the 'CHINA MAIL.'

Feb. 7, 1896.

Sir,—Can you allow space to permit one who has watched the Educational system of the Colony for many years past with a deep interest for the well-being of this civilising factor to express an opinion on the Educational system of the Colony, and the distribution of prizes? I wish to most heartily congratulate H.E. on the sound system he advocates, which will surely in the near future bear fruit if only thoroughly enforced. H.E. has not hesitated to point out Queen's College has from a public point of view proved a distressing failure, and I doubt if there is an unbiased competent person in this colony who will call his assertion in question. This being the case apply the remedy so ably advocated by H.E.

I do not call in question the Head Master's statements, but if he allows himself to pursue the system of the long as in the past, he must from a public point of view be overruled by the Governing body whose wishes must be enforced—there is no other remedy.

For years past I have urged on the Director of the Educational Department views identical with those so well expressed by H.E., but unfortunately Queen's College is outside the direct control of the Director whose views on the matter are as sound as those of H.E.

Personally I would allow no boy to enter Queen's College, who had not gained some knowledge of Chinese in the preparatory schools in numerous in the Colony and our schools, and I would also forbid the use of Chinese amongst pupils during school hours and play time.—Yours,

## OBSERVER.

P.S.—Friction is loss of energy. Let those who are concerned apply this remark as it best suits them.

## SNOBBIANA.

A highly-respected Foreign resident of Hankow wrote a letter a week ago to the N.C. Daily News, mentioning that he and Sir Claude Macdonald, the new British Minister at Peking, had been at Uppingham School together. The letter has given rise to many good-natured criticisms, indicative of the prevailing opinion of the present age. The *Mercury* has been publishing letters like the following:—

Sir,—It may be of interest to the world in general to know that the writer once sat, to the best of his belief, in the same boat in an omnibus as had previously been occupied by—at least there was no evidence to prove that it was not his cousin. *First Snobbiana*.—Yours truly, HEE-HAW.

A. BAXTER.

Sir,—It may be of interest to the world in general, and Shanghai in particular, to know that the writer once drank out of the same pewter pot as King David Kakaka, when he visited Shanghai. *Foreign of Asia olim meminit juxta*.











